Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, November 16th

BOSTON LUCK AND BOSTON PLUCK.

The indomitable pluck of the citizens of Boston, as shown since the great fire which laid so much of the best part of the city in ashes, ought to be a sufficient answer to those who, without knowing why, and without a cause, are accustomed to speak of the Yankees, and particularly of the Bostonians, as mean and illiberal. Here is a city, which, within fifteen hours' time, sees sixty acres of its area, closely covered with massive stores, filled with the richest fabrics and most valuable staples of the world, changed into a desert of dust, ashes and ruin, that meets the terrible calamity as if it were an ordinary thing—not even staggering under it, but gathering herself like an antelope for another spring forward, and without complaint, at once arranging to meet the emergency, and even declining gracefully offers of assistance from abroad.

There is probably not a man in the country, unless some one so eaten up with the rust of sectional antagonism that, like a sieve, he retains nothing but chaff, who will not admit that the spirit displayed by the people of that sorely-tried city is beyond all praise. The conflagration swept away the profits of years. In an hour, many, from being rich became poor, from millionaires were reduced to the necessity of commencing business anew. From the satisfaction of possessing a competency, a fortune, a great abundance, many at sunset thus independent, at sunrise saw their confidence shaken, their hopes blasted, their wealth sprinkled in ashes over the earth, or floating away in smoke over the smouldering sites of caravansaries, which at sunset were gorgeous, or rich with wealth gathered from all the world.

It may be that just a little of that Boston peculiarity which is wrongly understood in some parts of the country, an abiding, perhaps an extreme belief in the superiority of "Shawmut" its aboriginal name which has never yet failed in its confidence, has had its share in prejudicing a portion of the public against the brave old city. And some extreme notions, its former severe Sunday laws, its unrelenting foray against tippling, its anti smoking-ism, its Puritan idea of forcing the masses to obey the views of the thinkers such characteristics have created in many minds prejudices against the Boston Yankees difficult to be erased. But these are mere specks on the plain of the Bostonian character. It is, nevertheless, a great character, one that has given more tone to the country than any other city within the United States.

In literature it has ever held the first position in America, and is likely to so continue. Its institutions of learning, from Harvard down to its primary schools—for Harvard is Boston's, although located beyond Charles river are the best in the country. And so throughout, in whatever department investigation is made, it will be found that this old American city which, a hundred years ago, in its then compararive weakness, dared face the wrath, the fleets, and the soldiery of Great Britain, is pre-eminent above all American cities. And to-day, with a tenth of its surface in ashes, a sixth of its wealth destroyed, it would, if its people thought their cause just, and all Europe were arrayed against her, stand out bravely and boldly against its fleets and armies, and "fight as well as pray," with no thought of surrender. Can any one believe that such a spirit will bow or bend before the results of their conflagration? Never! They remember Hancock and Adams, Otis and Warren. RESURGAT.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

We have received a complaint published in a Washington newspaper, that the Federal Agricultural Bureau has no clerk from the Pacific slope, or familiar with its wants. Without knowing whether to attribute the article to zeal for agriculture or to some personal motive, we quote the following passage fom it

"Notwithstanding the presidents of all the principal agricultural societies of California solicited the appointment of a citizen of that State to a position in the seed-room, who was familiar with the husbandry of that region of country, and qualified by experience to perform his duty to the public which appointment was warmly urged by their united delegation in Congress, yet this simple request was peremptorily denied by the Commissioner, with the flippant remark that the present occupant was appointed at the request of his gardener, and he was indispensable." But it is alleged that the Commissioner subsequently wrote to one of the Congressional delegation, proposing to give to California a $1,200 clerkship in his Bureau, providing they would secure him an additional appropriation for seeds to the amount of some $40,000 thus indicating the price at which even that kind of representation could be purchased by the farmers of the Golden State. It is asserted further that citizens of the State of Pennsylvania alone fill twenty-seven of the sixty official places in that Bureau, (including the Commissioner and son, chief clerk and sister,) the aggregate salaries of which amount to about $35,000, out of a total of $75,000 appropriated by law for the payment of salaries."

We know nothing to the discredit of Mr. Watts, the Commissioner, and we have had reason to suspect that one demand for a clerkship on account of California was properly refused by him. We have nothing to say in favor of any applicant, but we think that this slope should have an intelligent representative familiar with its productions and its wants, among the clerks of the Bureau. Our population, though small, is large enough to entitle us to at least one clerk among sixty, and our area is large, our growth is rapid, our climate is peculiar, and our agricultural industry is far more progressive and tentative than that east of the Rocky mountains. Farmers coming hither from the valleys of the Mississippi or the Hudson must learn much that is new. They find plants and fruits that will not grow in Illinois or New York, and modes of labor that would not be adapted to the cold Winters in those States. They need assistance from the Federal Agricultural Bureau, and it could be given by a clerk practically familiar with our agriculture, interested in its development, capable of understanding the newspaper articles which may come to his hand from this coast, and willing to labor efficiently to get such seeds and cuttings as we require. This aid has not yet been furnished from Washington as it should have been, and as we hope it will be, when the attention of the Commissioner is called to the matter.

FENCING IN AND OUT.

The fence question is to be ventilated in the Legislature of Illinois this Winter. The figures that are brought forward in discussion on both sides leave no doubt on the merits of the issue. To fence *out* cattle from farm lands costs Illinois ten dollars, where it would cost one dollar to fence *in* the stock. It is also very convincingly demonstrated that cattle deteriorate by the usual wild life of roaming herds. Cattle-mongers invariably trust too much to the plunder of enclosed lands through breaks in the fencing. They over-stock their pastures, and they let their cattle suffer shamefully from short and inferior herbage in Summer, and from want of provender and shelter in Winter. "Fence or no fence" is not so much the question, as compulsory laws to protect cattle from suffering and the stock from the visible deterioration that is going on under the present "no fodder and no shelter" practice.

It is agreed, however, that if cattle were required to be fenced in, the shameful evil would remedy itself. A better class of men would go into herding, beef would improve, and cattle would be fed at home instead of being driven by starvation to plunder for life.

The course which Illinois is taking, and the arguments she uses, commend themselves to California. Here, the price of land takes a high standard because of its natural fertility. But emigrants are kept away by the cost of fencing and of transport. It is not too much to say that, were there a law to secure farmers from being plundered by stock men, arable lands would be worth fifty per cent. more in money, and our State would at once invite the emigration it now repels

Some unpleasant revelations leak out in the discussion. One farmer says "In my neighborhood we brought things to rights without law, two years ago. We made it interesting to cattle men to keep away, and they don't rob us any more. We tried prayer, and that fetched a sickness that released the hungry cattle from their misery, and it brought sincere repentance to the hearts of their cruel masters. The disease is, by scientific men, called strychnodos. The repentance is likened unto that of the prodigal son who, having lost his substance in evil ways, returned to his own country and behaved himself. In California we put our trust in wise legislation.

The results of the election in Sonoma county, although giving a majority for Gen. Grant, show a large falling off of the Republican vote, Booth having polled last year 1,881 votes, while Grant received but 1,702. The lack of interest in the late election was not confined to one party, both parties having polled a reduced number of votes. This year the vote was only 3,308, a decrease of 1,085 from that of last year. Had a popular candidate been nominated on the Democratic ticket and the full vote polled, the result would have been the same as in previous years. While we are pleased with the result, we must caution our Republican neighbors against the folly of building their hopes and plans on too high calculations regarding the future. The advantage gained can only be retained by making better nominations for their local officers than their opponents, and thus recruiting from the Democratic ranks.

DO TREES BRING RAIN?

Though disputed sometimes, we believe that when trees are cut down, springs dry up. At a scientific discussion in England, a gentleman from Santa Cruz, West Indies, said that twenty years ago that island was a rich and ever-blooming garden. Forests adorned the hills, trees were clustered freely o'er the plains, and rains were never wanting for abundant production. The island is twenty-five miles long and the soil is all fertile. Now the hills are bare and the trees of the plain have been mostly cut down. Continuous droughts have desiccated one-third of the island, and year by year desolation advances. "Soon the whole island is doomed to become a desert." Official papers agree in attributing this scourge to the reckless waste of timber and the neglect to replant the forests. Is not this a warning to California?

KICK HIM NOW HE'S DOWN.

The Santa Barbara *Index*, a Greeley organ, expresses its disgust at the result of its election and its real feeling toward the man whose election it advocated, in the following article, published in its issue of the 9th inst:

"The play is over, the curtain dropped, the lights turned out, and the people gone home. The wires are down, the mail carriers drunk, and we can't get any news. What little we do get don't suit us, and we don't want any more of that kind. It seems to be settled, from what can be learned, that Grant is re-elected, which is the worst news possible. It appears equally positive that Greeley is badly whipped, for which we thank the Lord. When they nominated him in Convention, and the only choice of the Democracy was to vote for him or Grant, we labored for his election. But if the venerable wood-chopper had mined his own bucolic affairs, Charles Francis Adams or Governor Hendricks would now be President elect, and the country would soon be ruled by statesmanship. It is pretty rough on us, but good enough for Greeley.

ADULTERATING FOOD.

Analyzing chemists are now appointed by law in England, whose duty it is to inspect all articles of human food, especially if requested by a buyer who suspects cheating. Sanding the sugar, chalking and watering milk, chicorying the coffee, willow-leafing the tea, creating the wine and other devices of Christian lands, are punishable by heavy fines and imprisonment likely to check the evil. It requires all packages to express on the labels the exact composition of the contents, as, for instance, the London usual coffee, viz.

Chicory	60 per cent.
Horses' liver toasted	15 per cent.
Acorns	5 per cent.
Various mixed berries of coffee	20 per cent.
	100 parts.

Such a law would make a terrific commotion in San Francisco.

CIGARS IN FRANCE are a Government monopoly. In consequence, there is no country where cigars are found of so uniform and so excellent quality. To secure the best tobacco, and to guard against the usual cheating in Christian factories, French agents are kept in Cuba to inspect all purchases, whether of leaf tobacco or of finished cigars. When a consignment is received in Paris, it is at once overhauled, inspected, and sorted with great care. It is a rule that tobacco shall be stored in dark vaults which are kept at an even temperature, a certain moisture is also provided by jets of steam. Sunlight is found to injure the flavor of the leaf. Women only are employed in making cigars. They are superior to men in conscientious attention, in delicacy of discrimination, and in tasteful fabrication. Four sorts of cigars are made. Of the lowest grade a day's work of ten hours is three hundred cigars, of the first quality, one-third of that number. Experiment proves that very nearly the same number is made in eight hours' work. The task being set, at the end of the month, eight-hour hands make about equal returns. The result proves that, though in one day's test the ten hour worker excels, in the average of twenty-six days, the eight-hour woman excels in quality of work, and comes out equal in quantity. As the official report expresses it—the health and spirits are so much better, that the capacity for rapid work, without lowering the sharpness of attention, is very distinctly marked."

There is one rule of the factory which especially pleads for limitation to eight hours of its tyrannical imposition. Talking is strictly prohibited! It is hard enough to tie up a woman's tongue, especially a Frenchwoman's, for eight weary hours, but patience is stretched in the two additional hours, almost to the point of bursting, as may be proved by the explosion of talk that assails the ear the instant that the clock marks quitting time.

Cigar shops are kept almost exclusively by women. Government divides the city into tobacco precincts, and it appoints one to each, and no rivalry is permitted. The cigars are everywhere alike in qualities and in prices. There is no choice and no cheapening. The four sorts are numbered, and the prices are known to every smoker. The concession is usually made to widows of deceased military men.

The most execrable cigars are in London. On this account, Englishmen returning from Paris smuggle French cigars into England to the extent of their cunning.

We don't go for monopolies. But no one can deny that this French monopoly gives appreciated satisfaction to consumers.

IMAGINATION. On Sunday last a balloon ascension was announced from the City Gardens in San Francisco. A horse was to accompany the aeronaut. Thousands of anxious eyes all over the city watched in the direction of the Gardens to see the horse in mid-air. Every spectator who valued his reputation for clear sight, distinctly saw the horse kicking about, tossing his head and showing other signs of uneasiness. But some doubted until finding that the multitude saw and confirmed the sight with oaths not sparingly. Then, by straining the eyes, they, too, began to see movements. The horse was, after all, a wooden dummy!

Here is a lesson for us all. Thousands may attest seeing a miracle, while the only miracle is their own credulity and the power of stimulated imagination.

DREAMS. Constipation and bowel derangements give troubled dreams. Good digestion promotes happy ones. Tragic dreams betoken congestion of the brain. Dreams of water adventure and rain torrents indicate tendency to dropsy and torpor of the mucous membranes. When we dream of death, it is often a sign of apopletic predisposition. Dreaming of making love is an unmistakable hint from Nature that early matrimony conduces to health and happiness.

"WHAT are you looking after, my daughter?" said an old gentleman at a Christmas party. "Looking after a son-in-law for you, father," was the witty reply.

Sausalito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, . . . Saturday, November 16, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTENING FESTIVAL.—Saucelito has been the scene of unusual merriment during the present week, in which most of its inhabitants participated to some extent. The occasion was the christening on Monday evening of the three months old sons of Petro, of the Princess Hotel, and Bennett of old Saucelito. The ceremonies took place at Petro's and were continued throughout the day and evening. Petro's son was christened according to all the rites of the Greek Church, burning of incense and candles, and anointing after the baptism. In the evening the invited guests, numbering about twenty, sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by mine host Petro, to which full justice was done; a band of music discoursing at intervals. When the cloth had been removed, and the appetites fully satisfied, toasts were declared in order. For several hours mirth, wit and humor reigned supreme; many toasts were proposed and some appropriately responded to, were. The health of the parents, the ladies, the host and hostess, were all drank with hearty bumpers. A dance by Roty, speech by Victor, and a dance in which all hands joined, broke up the jolly festival at a late hour.

On Tuesday evening Harry Marion O'Donnel, was to have been christened at San Rafael, but on account of the rain, was postponed until next Sunday. Barney O'Donnell, however, has made quite extensive preparations for the occasion, and was determined that his guests should not leave disappointed. The chow mein was spread, and the ladies and gentlemen were entertained for several hours in handsome style.

DISCOVERED FROM THE SEA BREEZE.—For reasons best known to themselves, thirteen of the crew of the *Sea Breeze*, here, deserted during the present week notwithstanding that several of them had as much as five hundred dollars coming to them. A report was circulated in San Francisco that a mutiny had been started on the vessel and that it was found necessary to obtain the assistance of several policemen to quiet the men. This is not altogether true. A Skipper from the bay, by some means sent word to the crew that they were not to have their liberties and would be kept on board to be taken back to the Arctic. The crew spoke to the Captain in reference to the matter, who stated that all would have their liberty in turn, just as soon as the work on the vessel had been properly done, with which the crew appeared to be satisfied, though they are deserting one after another from the vessel.

SWIM ASHORE WITH HIS LUGGAGE.—On Wednesday evening a Kanaka, one of the crew of the *Sea Breeze*, lying in the harbor, was seen swimming ashore from the vessel. Some of the deck hands of the *Princess* thought the man was drowning and took a boat and rowed toward him to save him from drowning. The Kanaka had his luggage in a bag tied to the back of his head, and as soon as he saw the boat coming toward him, he took a long dive and kept out of sight for some moments; the boat returned to the wharf, and soon afterward the Kanaka was seen ashore. He swam for nearly half a mile in a strong tide. It is stated that an Englishman left the vessel about the same time, who has not been seen since.

SEA BREEZE AND *LEGENDE*.—The whaling barks *Sea Breeze* and *Legende* are both lying near each other in the harbor of Saucelito. The *Sea Breeze* has on board about five hundred barrels of oil, and three thousand pounds of bone, which will be transferred to day to the *Legende*, both vessels being owned by the same parties in New Bedford. The *Legende*, will sail for the East in a few days with her cargo while the *Sea Breeze* will remain here a week or two and get ready for another cruise to the Arctic.

MISHAP.—On Thursday, Nov 7th, Mr. Albert P Daly left San Francisco, intending to shoot geese on the Lagoon near Point Bonita Light House, and returned on the following day. Nothing has since been heard from him, although his brother made diligent search in the neighborhood of the Light House. Any information concerning the young man will be thankfully received by Geo Daly, office of the *Alta California*, San Francisco.

THE *San Francisco Bulletin* says:

The shooting news comes from Saucelito that the Trustees have ordered a new joint for the school stove pipe.

If the Trustees had taken as much interest in the *Bulletin* as that paper does in Saucelito, they would at the same time have ordered a new set of brains for its editors, provided such an article is used or needed in conducting that paper.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Both railroad companies begin to show some life of activity, and appear to be in earnest to break ground on this side, within a very short time. The agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, have been in this vicinity for several days making still further progress relative to the right of way.

The surveyors of the South Pacific Coast Railroad have also been here this week, but nothing new has been ascertained as to their operations.

ARRIVED.—The English ship *Legend*, loaded with a full cargo of sperm, passed in from whaling ground, has anchorage near Angel Island, on Thursday, and anchored near the steamer buoy in our harbor, where she will discharge her cargo in lighters to be landed on the shore near the proposed line of the road.

BEAUTIFUL SUNSET.—On last Saturday evening, a most beautiful sunset was noticed on the South Farralone Islands, a golden streak, appearing like a flash of lightning was visible for about five minutes.

RAIN.—On Monday evening the first regular rain storm commenced, continuing for several hours and about four o'clock, A. M., rained very heavy.

ANOTHER VOTER FOR SAUCELITO.—In Saucelito, November 10th, to the wife of H. Look, a son.

THE work on the receiving Reservoir is progressing fairly, and will be finished next week.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

THE Insurance Companies have increased the rate of charges one fourth.

THE official returns give Grant and Wilson 605 majority, and Clayton for Congress 1055.

O'Connor who informed on the Brotherhood received the money reward and left the city.

THE Brotherhood were recaptured on last Friday night, and sent to San Quentin the next day.

A PURSER was arrested on Wednesday night after "going through" some of the rooms of the Grand Hotel.

THE steamship *Dakota* of the Australian line arrived on the 13th having left New York on the 15th of August.

THE jury in the case of H. R. McClausland tried for the murder of N. Mullendore failed to agree and were discharged.

It is reported that the telegraph companies have arranged a new tariff of rates for all points in the State and across the mountains.

There was a sensation at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, caused by the kitchen chimney taking fire. There was no damage done.

I. Stone, United States Fish Commissioner, has sent East another lot of salmon eggs which he obtained on the Upper Sacramento River.

On Saturday a trotting race, mile heats, three in five, will take place at Agricultural Park between four year old colts, for a purse of $150.

Nobody has made demands upon the Board of Supervisors for the $1,000 offered by them for the arrest of the Brotherhood. Come, gentlemen, step up and let us know who is entitled to the reward.

Gen French, who has had charge of the Presidio Barracks for several years, has been ordered East, and left San Francisco on Wednesday morning. He leaves behind him a large number of friends.

During Thanksgiving week the lady managers of the California State Woman's Hospital will give, at Mercantile Library Hall, a series of home entertainments for the benefit of the Society's exchequer, which is quite low at present.

The grand social of the Master Mariners Benevolent Association, at Platt's Hall last evening, was attended by a large number of persons, all of whom were delighted with the manner in which the affair was conducted.

The new Deputy Superintendent of Streets Ubrig is making it hot for the Chinese offenders against the garbage ordinance is pleasant to behold. Why, oh why, don't he go for the Caucasian offenders in a similar manner?

A PETITION to the Governor praying him to call an extra session of the Legislature is being circulated among business men for signatures. Some of the provisions of the new code, it is alleged, will result in serious injury to the State when they take effect on the first of January.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE wine yield this year will not average half a crop.

THE first snow of the season fell on the 9th, at Victoria, British Columbia.

NINE good Indians took a trip to the happy hunting grounds from Arizona last week.

ON the 1st inst., the house of Mr. Gayer near Valley Ford, Sonoma county was completely destroyed by fire.

FOR the past few nights, ice of considerable thickness has formed on vessels of water left out of doors in Los Angeles.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was felt at Austin, Nevada, on the evening of the 13th. It lasted about two seconds.

A MONOMETIC named Lawler, was arrested at San José, charged with stealing fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods from her employer.

ELDER Norman McLeod, the distinguished champion of the liberal continent of Utah as against Mormon theocracy, left for Salt Lake for California to-day upon a lecturing tour.

A Salt Lake despatch of the 14th says the recent reported discoveries of diamonds are pronounced a great humbug. The *Journal* pronounces an exposure of the scheme.

QUITA ran away from Portland, Oregon, with a black eyed girl. Telegram arrived in San Francisco before Smith, who was arrested upon landing, and black eyed girl returned to her family.

THE election expenses of San Joaquin County were $811, whereat the Democratic papers grumbled and declare that the Radicals should foot the bill, as they were the only ones who desired any benefit from the election.

A Stockton despatch of November 14th says: A young boy named Benjamin Arrington, while playing in the gymnasium at the Washington School this morning, fell from the cross beam and sustained a fracture of both arms. He is seriously if not fatally injured.

SAYS a San Rafael despatch of November 14th: The pipes of the Marin County Water Company have been laid from the head reservoir to the San Rafael Reservoir and will be charged with water in fourteen days. Five inch pipes are being laid to San Quentin. Over one million gallons per day can be furnished when completed.

A prisoner confined in the old City Prison, Los Angeles, was discovered yesterday evening in the act of digging his way out, and while being removed to the new prison for more secure keeping, he dealt the City Marshal a severe blow in the face, and before he could recover himself and summon assistance, the fellow had fled.

A company of surveyors of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company are now encamped at Riverside, where they arrived on the 12th from Temecula. They will proceed in a few days to the Colorado River via San Bernardino Pass and will make a survey of the route that was surveyed last Spring by Mr. Phelps, for the Southern Pacific.

A DOWN East editor writes as follows about what he knows about farming: "Now is the time to harvest bean poles, to save them from the late frosts. They should be taken up carefully, to preserve the sprouts for the next season's growth. Bean poles have done better this year than potatoes."

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.—As luxury increases, the demand for butter outruns the means of supply, and chemistry is assessed to provide for the deficiency. In England, the doctrine of the co relation of forces suggested to science that soap bears near relationship to butter. So evil is near relative to good. A storm of rain is evil to the harvester, while it is good to the miller, and serving the public with cheap butter endears the price of soap fat.

The law of England is stringent against home made artificial butter; but if it is made in Holland and sent to England, it is all right. The importation is not prohibited. Accordingly, drop fat, however base to the senses, is eagerly treasured up by butter men, and forwarded to Holland, whence it is returned, re-inspected as "pure butter from the meadows of Dutchland." At "tuppence reduction," it finds a ready market at boarding houses and cheap restaurants, and, to speak candidly, it is less repulsive to delicate discrimination than the smellfungus we get in tubs from New York.

We rather like Dutchmen, therefore we trust it will not show begrudgment if we congratulate the public on a recent discovery that knocks spots out of the butter from Dutchland. The French Navy Department set chemists to work to invent an acceptable substitute for butter, and complete success has attended their experiments.

Analysis revealed that between rich cows' milk and beef suet there is a very close relationship. On this hint, M. Mouries puts finely divided suet and select fat in water with carbonate of potash and fresh sheeps' stomachs cut up. It is warmed to 113° Fahrenheit. This separates the clear fat from the cellular tissue. The fat is skimmed off and put under great hydraulic pressure. This separates the stearine from it and leaves the oleo margarine in a semi fluid state, and it forms a perfectly pure basis for butter making. Into a churn put one hundred pounds of this butter base, with twenty two quarts of milk and eighteen quarts of water. (Note. San Francisco milk would probably not require the water to be added.) A small quantity of anato is added, as coloring. If to this be added a small and unduly ingredient to be described, it must be a practised palate that can detect the counterfeit.

The udders and milk glands of cows are obtained from the Abbatoirs and put to soak for six hours. Three ounces of this solution suffices. Then, churning soon results in butter, which, being washed and seasoned, is ready for use. If required for long keeping, a very gentle heat is applied to vaporize every atom of water, before the butter is packed.

We can imagine that, on a frosty morn, and with appetite to boot, hot buckwheat cakes, so lubricated, would find easy descent into the bread basket of the faithful.

We believe that a process called kyanising was patented a few years since, which claimed to render wood incombustible, but have not heard of any practical use having been made of it. Would it not be well in view of the late fire in Boston to test the process?

The Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department testifies that he has never known a solid wooden post to be burned through so as to lose its bearing before a fire could be put out, and believes that timber is better for building than either iron or stone, as now used.

MRS. BETTIE CORLEY, of Decatur, Ga., was recently riding to church with her three children, when a large tree, under which they were passing, blew over and killed the whole party.

MORAL.—Had they remained at home instead of going to church, the accident would not have occurred.

SOME of the Chicago people celebrated the anniversary of the great fire by returning to Eastern friends the first donation received from them. Thoughtful and timely.

WONDER if they remembered any of their California friends in the same manner? If so, we have not heard of it.

FARMING in Georgia must be endowed with capacious mouths if the following, from a Georgia paper, is true:

A young Georgia lady, whose parents shut her up to keep her away from an obnoxious lover, jumped from the second story window into the arms of her betrothed who carried her off in the teeth of her enraged papa.

ASTHMA.—The surgeon of a leading Sanitary Institution cures asthma by persistent friction on the chest, with or without chloroform liniment. He slaps and others who roughly handles hard cases, till the air stagnant in the vesicles is displaced.

A GREAT calamity has happened to the Italian people caused by the inundation of the delta of the river Po. That famous stream, like the lower Mississippi, is kept from overflowing the adjacent country by embankments. Recent rains have swollen the Po to such a volume that it has burst its barriers and flooded a large portion of Lombardy. In Ferrara alone 40,000 people have been made homeless. Far and wide over the inundated plains people have taken refuge on the housetops and in the branches of trees. There they are starving. Their numbers are so great that they cannot all be reached by the most industrious charity. The river at last accounts was still rising. Four thousand workmen are engaged day and night in erecting barriers against the flood. The angry river is filled with the floating carcasses of drowned cattle and with the debris of habitations that have been swept away. The destruction of property is beyond present computation.

THE Famine in Persia, according to a Madras Journal, has destroyed three hundred thousand people in Teheran, the capital, and throughout the country it is stated that not less than three millions of human beings have fallen victims to the famine and pestilence.

THEY had the happy compositor in Easton Pennsylvania, a short time since. A congregation of the place lost its clergyman, and it became the happy compositor's duty to put in type a tribute to his many virtues. In this tribute was the sentence, "As friend after friend departs, we should reflect that every man has a portion in the grave," and the compositor got it "As fraud after fraud departs, we should repeat that heavy men love potatoes of gravy." The congregation is now broken up. It is broken up into scouting parties, and the parties are after the happy compositor. They might as well look for a needle in a haystack, however. The happy compositor is a "cub," and he is never to be found after the paper upon which he has made his mark is issued. We have looked for him scores of times, fervently believing that he ought to be killed, and every time it transpired that he had gone away last night.

HARRY D. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, on moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No 37 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

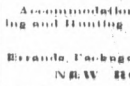
	Miles		Miles
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	13¼
" San Rafael	13½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

New Advertisements.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express.

CHANGE OF TIME.



LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville at 9 o'clock, for Saucelito. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Connecting with 3:00 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

apl1 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley, varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage.
Apply to H. A. COBB,
President, S. L. & F. Co.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Hotr's Restaurant and Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO, I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
jel5-tf 631 Clay street, San Francisco.

$ MONEY FOR BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Loans adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and unimbursed large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to sell their land and improvements together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WHITMAN, 316 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

JOSEPH GOODE and his wife, of Lincoln, Ky., have 124 great grandchildren living. Goode enough.

THE Chicago reporters say that brain work requires a man to eat richer food, and more of it than manual labor does, and accordingly they have struck for an increase of wages to two dollars and a half a week.

A NEAT little gilt button hook, with a tortoise-shell or agate handle, is now carried by ladies as a glove fastener, and is much superior to the hairpin. It sometimes has a handle shaped like the half of a dagger, and is worn in a Russian leather sheath, swung by a couple of gilt chains to the belt.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company are reported to have made application for an injunction to restrain the working of all opposition lines in the United States, the applicants claiming that the operation of all such lines, under the present system, is an infraction of the Page patent, the improvements of which, it is contended, are included in the Morse system.

On election day, a woman appeared at the Sixth Ward polls, in Cleveland, Ohio, leading her husband by the arm. Ticket distributors crowded around him but she waived them away, saying, "Never mind, I vote this man." She marched him up to the ballot box, saw that he voted, and afterward led up two other men, whom she served in the same manner. Who says a woman has no political influence?

A BIG fat woman, hailing from Indiana, attempted to descend the stairs in one of the Detroit hotels, but missed her footing and rolled to the landing, making a din which startled every one in the office. "Gracious alive! but I hope you are not very much hurt!" exclaimed the terrified clerk. "I hurt!" she replied, smiling blandly, "not a bit of it, but you had better go up and take care of that pair of stairs."

Two rival dealers, each having a large lot of grapes the other morning, began running each other. One put out a sign at "eight cents per pound," and the other made it seven. The first came down to six, the second to five, the first to four, the second to three. The first then sent a man around who took all the grapes at three cents per pound, delivered them to number one, who put out his old sign of "eight cents," and made four or five dollars out of his neighbor.

A SEA captain suggests that the signal service may be made infinitely more useful and effective by signals from the light houses on the coast, so that vessels at sea might get the advantage of the knowledge and make port in time when storms impend. As light houses are numerous along the coast, and in nearly every case are within sight of each other, the signals, when given to some one most convenient, could be conveyed from one to another by observation of the light. The suggestion is certainly worthy consideration, and we commend it to the attention of the signal service officials. *Portland (Me.) Press.*

A LAUGHABLE incident occurred while the committee to examine the Vermont asylum for the insane were being chaperoned by ex-Governor Holbrook, who is one of the trustees. One of the lady patients, who was extremely high toned and dressed in the height of fashion, yet unmistakably insane, was introduced to the bland ex-Governor, when she drew herself up and remarked: "Ah, I have the honor of knowing Governor Holbrook Sir, I was at Montpelier several years ago, when you were sworn out as Governor and Governor Smith sworn in, and," she added, "all the people rejoiced." The Governor courteously and smilingly said good day to the "daft" lady, and passed on to the next patient.

THE suicide of a young girl in London, who threw herself from Waterloo bridge after writing a note in which she said she was an American governess who had been discharged without money in a strange country by an American lady, and the expressions of sympathy called out by the act, have given a hint to the begging impostors, and London is now overrun with despairing American governesses, who go from office to office seeking pecuniary assistance. One ingenious gentleman, to prevent being imposed upon, determined as a test of nationality to demand of each applicant a repetition of the scriptural sentence, "It is I." In every instance the distressed young American woman plaintively said "Hit is eye," which was quite enough for this prudent gentleman to hear in order to form an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the applicant for his charity.

A DESPATCH from Darien, Conn., October 31st, to the New York *Sun*, says: The wife of Vincent Colyer, Secretary of Grant's Indian commission, was drowned near here at noon to-day. She had driven her husband from Colyer's Island, where they resided, into Darien, to catch a train. On her way back she was obliged to cross a stone bridge over a creek which runs inland from the sound. The tide had risen very high, and it is supposed that she drove off the bridge into the water. This afternoon, when the tide had subsided, a passing citizen saw the top of her carriage sticking up above the stream. Search was made and her body was recovered. The horse was found drowned between the shafts. Nobody knows where Colonel Colyer went, or what train he took. It is therefore probable that he is still in ignorance of his affliction.

A PENNA newspaper notices a singular branch of industry carried on in that city. It is that of a body of men who devote themselves to the search of dead dogs and old curbs from the river or the canals near the city. The prices current for dead dogs when their quality has not become deteriorated by a too long stay in the water, is from fourteen to twenty cents. The skin is worth five or six cents, the fat sells at about ten cents a pound, and the bones represent an additional five or ten cents, according to weight. Old curbs are considerably less productive. They entail weighing, and sometimes re-settling before they are presentable, and then they only bring a few cents per hundred. But the two businesses go together, and it is suggested that when dead dogs fail, living dogs will, if carefully selected, bring just as much money.

THE case of a judge of a county court in Morrisania, New York, who pleaded guilty of appropriating the money received from fines to his own use, is a commentary on the lack of restrictions or of conception of responsibility which characterizes our judicial and public affairs generally. He was let off with a merely nominal fine—six cents—and resigned. No information is given that he was made to disgorge his plunder, and the disgrace of a trial for stealing that involves nothing more serious than the payment of the costs is so slight that the law ceases to be a terror to evil doers. It is an unpromising state of society when public functionaries and holders of responsible mercantile positions can rob the public and steal from fruitful widows and orphans without danger of punishment.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS ABOUT THE FARM. The Southern *Farmer* says that a teaspoonful of fine salt or of horse radish in a pan of milk will keep it sweet for several days.

BEANS, when cooked with fat, are quite analagous to nuts in their sustaining qualities, and a vegetable oil might be used in preference to pork. Fried beans and tortillas, flat cakes made from Indian corn, are the staple dish in Mexico. Pea soup every alternate day is the regular dinner in the English merchant service.

One thing which farmers neglect is the honey bee. It is really too bad, while nature has furnished so many plants and flowers for the secretion of honey, that the people so much neglect to care for and encourage honey bees, which alone are created to collect it for the use of man.

CAREFULLY conducted experiments have demonstrated the fact that seasoned wood well saturated with oil when put together will not shrink in the driest weather. Wheels have been known to run many years, even to wearing out the tires to be used. Thousands of dollars might be saved annually in blacksmith's bills, especially such seasons as the past, if this practice were adopted. It is not known by some that crude petroleum on even old wheels will produce like benefits.

FEEDING MILCH COWS WITH CORN FODDER. A dairy farmer states that, in June, 1860, he sowed an acre of corn in drills, and on the first of July commenced cutting and feeding to twenty six cows daily. When the September rains came on he omitted the corn fodder for some days, and the consequence was a decrease in the yield of milk of fifty two pounds per day, or an average decrease of two pounds per cow. The corn feeding being resumed, the cows in four days regained their usual yield.

COMPARATIVELY few people know the value of chloride of lime. It is only excelled by carbolic acid in preventing decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and in removing impure odors. It is a good protection against all malarious diseases, and a small quantity should be kept in a room in an open dish through the warm weather when such diseases are most prevalent. Cellars where vegetables are kept should always be supplied with it. It also drives away vermin. Some caution is needed in its use, as it rusts steel and destroys gilt articles if placed near them. *Ex.*

CURING CORN FODDER. A farmer in Ontario County, New York, on a field duly prepared, sowed oats broadcast, in the usual amount, and afterward drilled in corn in the proportion of three bushels of corn to one of oats. The two products grew very evenly. For immediate use instalments were cut for general harvesting, and when the oats were ripe the crop was cut like grass. The dry oat straw absorbed the moisture of the cornstalks, and the whole was easily cured. Horses and cattle devoured it speedily to satisfactory did this method prove that the experiments made it a rule of practice.

OVERGROWN HOGS. There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bones, and then when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Four hundred live weight, is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is defrauded, and as a general thing every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth nice hog of only 350 pounds weight. A small head, with little upright ears, and legs and ears delicate to perfection are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed, and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.

FARMING EXTRAORDINARY. Women. There are many women who, especially within the last half dozen years, while the price of eggs has been so high, make money much faster by tending poultry than by sewing. It is an occupation especially suited to women because it involves patience and constant attention to details rather than strength. Then again, the hardest thing for many men to learn, in handling either poultry or bees, is gentleness. How many times we have seen boys and men with no more sense than boys, jerk hens roughly from their nests enter the poultry houses abruptly and frighten the occupants till they rush into the farthest corner, and keep the poultry community in constant agitation and distress. But all domestic animals appreciate the manners of women attendants, when they are fortunate enough to be cared for by them. Now there are women gardeners and florists who, by commendable industry and diligence, skillful management in the selling, and withal one of the most successful bee keepers in the world is a woman, we hope to see others give poultry more attention than it has hitherto received. Aside from profit the keeping of fine poultry for fancy, is an elegant pastime, very popular with English ladies, and we see no reason why the fashion should not be adopted in this country. *Poultry World.*

Women in Colleges.

The Cornell *Era* makes the following protest: It has been our misfortune ever since the entrance of ladies into the University, to witness a kind of cringing obsequiousness toward them on the part of many, which is neither flattering to our manhood nor appreciative of their true worth. In addition to this we have noticed that, whenever a lady student makes a good recitation, which is not at all unfrequent, many of the students act as if they had witnessed nothing less than a miracle. Even some of our learned professors seem to be similarly affected. Such a course, in our opinion, is decidedly unjust, not only to the gentlemen who form a great majority in all the classes, and whose scholarship is above reproach, but to the ladies themselves, who have not the slightest wish to be made the objects of this undue attention. We believe in giving full credit where it is rightfully due, but anything beyond that we object to as notified right nor in good taste. To thoughtless students to due nothing more than an open manly courtesy which neither demeans the one nor flatters the other. To treat them as intellectual prodigies—much as a doting parent treats a child's first attempt to talk, is an insult to their womanhood and deserves the severest rebuke. Foolishness is disgusting enough when met with outside of college walls, but to meet it daily, where a true culture is expected to be found, is disgusting in the highest.

TALKING about suicide, an old lady lately said: "It's all very well to talk at suicide, but wait until you've been a woman 110 consecutive years, and you will, probably, think differently about it."

Two Persons Lost in the Abyss of Vesuvius.

The Revista of Naples contains the following account of the loss of two gentlemen in the crater of Vesuvius, who with great temerity insisted on being lowered immediately below the orifice of the crater.

"A party was formed to ascend Mount Vesuvius on Friday afternoon in Caffe di Europa. The party consisted of two Americans, three Englishmen, and one Frenchman. On Sunday night they took carriages from the cafe for Resina, reaching there at half past eleven P. M. Having procured horses, guides, and other necessaries, they started for the burning mountain and began the ascent, one Luigi Garoglio leading as cicerone and arrived at the base of the uppermost cone, further than which horses do not go. The tourists then began the ascent over the hillocks and boulders of lava until the vicinity of the crater was reached, when Messrs James Wilcox and Francois Le Miegt, an American and a French man insisted on being lowered down to the cavern which is formed below the mouth of the volcano. The guides, who provide themselves with ropes for that purpose, complied with the request of the foreigners, and lowered them down. The mountain being perfectly quiet no danger was anticipated, but when one of the party above the order called out to the rash adventurers no answer was returned. The guides growing anxious, cried, "Gentlemen, it would be better for you to hold on to the ends of the ropes." Still the ropes remained slack, and no answer came from the sulphurous and murky cavern below. Twenty minutes passed and the adventurers were yet silent. It was then proposed that one of the guides should be lowered down and hold on to the ropes until he had investigated the appearance of the cavern base. He had hardly entered when he cried out loudly, "*Non ce non ce niente che una pietra stretissima*" (I p' up! there's nothing here but a very narrow rock!)

As far as any living person can tell the rest, the unfortunate strangers, the victims of their own imprudence, were hurried into the mysterious abysses of Mount Vesuvius.

In this same month, sixteen years ago, two Englishmen of birth and fortune and a French comedian committed the same terrible error. The same ambition which urged them to scale the icy heights of the Matterhorn, also nerved them to search insidious Vesuvius while it slept, and they were either lost in some labyrinth of lava and ashes or smothered by vapor of sulphur."

Connecticut Tobacco.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* gives an interesting account of the origin and progress of tobacco raising in the Valley of Connecticut. It says: Formerly each farmer raised only what he needed for his own personal use, but after a while many of them cultivated a small surplus for market, much of which was manufactured into cigars during the long winter, when no more profitable work was at hand. They were not very skillful, however, in the art, and not unfrequently the wrappers were pasted round the filling, as they did not understand the art of so winding them on the outside leaf as to make it keep in place. These Connecticut cigars were sold by the hundredth or thousands at a shilling a box, each box holding a hundred cigars. The Trowbridges, of New Haven, who carried on a large and successful West India trade, bought these cigars very largely, and shipped them to the West Indies and sold them to the slaves. A change came over the tobacco interest of Connecticut, however, by a mere accident, as follows: Mr. John Moody, late of Bridgeport, who frequently dealt largely in Connecticut tobacco and cigars, found himself possessed at one time, about thirty years ago, of several tons of leaf tobacco which he had purchased at two cents a pound. Hardly knowing how to unload such a quantity, he went to New York in search of a market, and there found that one of his old acquaintances, who manufactured cigars very largely, had on hand any quantity of Havana tobacco for filling cigars, but no wrappers and Mr. Moody proposed that he should use Connecticut leaf for the wrappers, by which means he could work up his Havana tobacco. This idea was adopted, and Mr. Moody sold his entire stock of Connecticut wrappers at about eight cents per pound. The experiment proved successful. The cigars were liked, and a demand for Connecticut wrappers began, which has constantly increased till they stand the highest in the market, and the price has run from two cents to nearly fifty cents per pound, affording to many of the farmers their most profitable source of income.

Washington and Jefferson.

Washington and Jefferson were directly opposed to each other in opinion on more than one question of policy in the settlement of our governmental system but the chief point of difference had to do with the Legislative branch of the government. Mr. Jefferson advocated a single house, composed of delegates elected directly by the people, and one day, at a tea party, at which both were present, Jefferson entered into a labored argument in support of his view. When he had done Washington quietly remarked:

"You have yourself just now, illustrated the necessity for two houses."

"How so?" asked Jefferson.

"You pour your tea from your cup to your saucer in order that it may become cool before you drink it, and that is precisely what we ought to do with our laws."

The anecdote serves to show the forceful methods of argument employed by the father of the country, and it serves also to remind us that when we told the story in the preaching of a very prim and proper little girl recently she remarked:

"I don't enjoy the Fourth of July any more. I didn't know Mr. Jefferson was so rude."

"Why, what do you mean, little one?" we asked.

"Oh! it's so disgusting to pour one's tea into one's saucer."

To that little girl the Declaration of Independence hasn't even lost its flavor.

And that little girl reminds us of another who insists that there are three sexes—the male sex, the female sex, and the insects. *Hearth and Home.*

JOHN DEAN has a card in the New York papers to the effect that he and Mrs. Dean, formerly Miss Hosmer, do not propose to submit any longer to the perscurrilous of unprincipled newspaper correspondents. "This story," he says referring to the report that Mrs. Dean had died in a hovel, "is false in every particular, and its inventor and promulgator will be held to the strictest accountability. I am not desirous of having done anything at any time to forfeit my own self respect or the good opinion of my fellowmen, and I do not propose that these cowardly and wanton attacks upon my character shall go any longer uncontradicted or unpunished."

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:15 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

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ap13 tf 327 Montgomery street.

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SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates.

	Cts
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
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WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well and wrt retail Saloon,

No. 1894 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh9 tf

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor.

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Fishing, fishing and hunting parties furnished for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je18 tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in the vicinity. Beside views, ocean beaches, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

je18 tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

No. 631 CALIFORNIA STREET,

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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy18 tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BARRY & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and FILBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au9 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

HOW TO GET RICH

Put on the size of an eight barrel flute
If you're only a penny whistle;
Pass where you can for a garden sass
If you're only a wayside thistle

Blow whenever you blow your horn
So people can understand
That you may be cheap, but you won't be flat
In society's great brass band

Pass the plate at the hat in church
With the usual Sabbath air
But move with a mild religious squash
That people may know you're there

If you wear a nose six inches long
(And a high one scorns be longer)
Believe it a sign of perception strong
And the images it is the stronger.

Put it in the order of usual tubes
Some maybe is brief in moderns
Show loyalty being the soul of wit
Tweedles your peg a business

Love your neighbor, but mark the brow
Of the Gospel rule of grace
The more you admire yourself my friend
The higher your neighbor's place

Climb your dime in the Dromedary pan
As if you were throwing in gold
And give with an eye to business hope
Of reaping a hundred fold

Whether your reading is little or great
Quote eight or seven quotes
Relish your suppose though down in the heel
And never indorse a note

Always advance boot hand boot foot
(Boot hand boot for your own)
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land
While others enjoy the bone

SWORD AND PLOW

There was once a count as I've heard it said
Who felt that his end drew near,
And he called his sons before his bed
To part them his goods and gear

He called for his plow he called for his sword
That gallant good and brave,
They brought them both at their father's word
And thus he his blessings gave.

My dear born son, my pride and might
Do thou my sword retain,
My castle on the lordly height
And all my broad domain

Do thou my well loved youngest boy
My plow I bess bestow
A peaceful life shalt thou enjoy
In the quiet vale below

Cultivated sank the sire to rest
Now all was given away,
The sons held true his last behest
Each on their dying day

Now tell me what came of the steel of fame
Of the castle and its knights!
And tell me what came of the vale so tame
And the humble peasant wights?

O, ask not of me what the old may tell
Ask of the country round!
The castle is dust, the sword is rust,
The knight is but dissect ground

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride
Of the autumn sunlight now!
It seems and it spreads far and wide
And the horns abides with the plow

THE BOYS

There comes the boys! Oh dear! the noise
The whole house feels the racket,
Behold the back of Harry's pants,
And weep o'er Dottie's jacket.

But never mind. If eyes keep bright
And limbs grow straight and limber,
We'd rather lose the trick's whole bark
Than find unbound the timber!

Now hear the tops and marbles roll!
The house—Oh, woe betide them!
And I must watch the banisters,
For I know boys who ride them!

Look well as you descend the stairs
I often find them haunted
By ghostly toys that make no noise
Just when their noise is wanted!

The very chairs are tied in pairs,
And made to prance and caper,
What awesome sky whittled out of sticks!
What decks hats made of paper!

The dinner bell peals loud and well
To tell the milkman's coming,
And then the rush of "steam cars trains
But all our cars a humming

How oft I say, "What shall I do
To keep these children quiet?"
If I could find a good receipt,
I certainly should try it

But what to do with these wild boys,
And all their din and clatter
Is really quite a grave affair
No laughing, trifling matter

Boys will be boys! But not for long!
Ah, could we hear about us
This thought—how very soon our boys
Will learn to do without us!

How soon but tall and deep-voiced men
With gravely call us "Mother,"
Or we be stretching empty hands
From this world to the other.

More gently we should chide the noise,
And when night quells the racket,
Stitch in but loving thoughts and prayers
While mending pants and jackets!

—Christian Union

The woman who never watched her neighbors, is said to be a cousin to the woman who did not know how many dresses her sister-in-law had.

LOOSE THREADS

Wood is a house like a bird? When it has wings

Miss Fanciwaists says she gets up every morning at the shrill session of the chandelier.

A museum wants to know whether Charles Kings ley's Water Babies were hatched in the cradle of the deep.

The railroads of New England have done a profitable business the past six months and are declaring good dividends.

A newspaper is an obliging man; he always keeps something in stock for his friends, and takes them in occasionally.

A newspaper observer has noticed that young ladies with new solitaire diamond rings never acquire much urging to play the piano.

We are told "the evening wins on" but we are never told what the evening wins on that occasion. Was it the close of a Summer day?

Love put for a cold Winter fowls walk back waste; mules are seen standing on their ears and fish are caught with their fin goes in their mouths.

A newspaper, on being told that the earth is round and turned on its axis all the time, said "I believe that, for I've never been able to stand on the darned thing."

A question post asks in the first line of a recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims lie?" We give it up; but experience has taught us that there are a good many.

"Was the dance to it" said a young man that I was t'maby my collar sit well?" Dancing it is a standing collar" replied the person to whom the question was addressed.

A Lake asked a gentleman how it was mostly medical men deceased in Utah he replied. The meaning is very obvious as they are chiefly occupied in preparing grave subjects.

Mamma said a pneumatic little boy who against his will was made to suck the cradle of his baby brother "if the doctor has any more babies to give away don't you take one."

A courteous gentleman lately went to consult a law yer and after stating his case said now Mr I know you're a lawyer but I wish you would please sit like tell me do I still bout dat matter.

Business is more indicative of the nervousness of life than the sight of a well developed male mus tache spending eight hours a day in trying to wear out a dry goods box with the seat of his pants.

A man who kept his horse in a stable with another fellow cannot see how it is that the other man's horse kept fat on one hundred pounds of feed a week, while his grew lean on the same amount each week.

"Do you think" asked Miss Puppet rather sharply "that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?"

"Certainly not, ma'am" replied the gallant philosopher "it is a good thing" and she might never to lose it.

A man when asked by a lady if he studied hard at school, said "I do not hurt myself." But said the lady, "you must or you'll never be a president." "Be me am" retied the boy "I never expect to be I'm a Democrat."

Miss Fosdick Dorchmigan of New Albany under took to introduce an improvement into the process of bread making the other day by using arsenic in stead of soda. Nobody but the family physician approves the result.

A Rochester chemist the other day put a lighted match into a tin can that had nitro glycerine in one of the seams. Up to the present time no inquest has been held as nothing can be found for the coroner to sit upon.

"I'm not wish to insult you gentlemen but I must take the liberty of telling you that there has been a good deal of hard lying under this roof to day." "You sir" was the reply "and it has pretty much all been done under the roof of your own mouth."

A very genteel and admirable young man is now insane. He splits his hair in the middle. The other day in combing it he changed to get two hairs on one side than on the other. This destroyed the balance of the head and overturned his brain. He makes a very gentle lunatic, however.

According to the South Pacific News a French lady was recently turned out of the Cathedral of Lima because she came to her mass with a fashionable bonnet on her head. Were a similar plan put in use in our own churches, whether Protestant or Catholic, there would assuredly be a female worshiper found in them.

A certain late contracted in writing with a wood dealer for a quantity of "tip top" wood. The man began to deliver it, but it was so full of limbs that the purchaser demurred saying it was not good. The woodman replied, "It was just what I agreed to deliver, 'tip top' wood, and I believe this grew on that part of the tree."

A Dundee lady, who had just returned from Europe, advises her friends not to go there unless you are sure that you know enough to appreciate the beauties of Europe. It lends such a charm to daily to remember that among those groves of olive the Immortal Beethoven sculptured the Madrigal Poems and Shakespeare composed the sublime poem of Excelsior."

An extensive vocabulary has suddenly arisen in connection with the horse disease. It is variously called Horse Influenza, Epizippic, Hippozymotic, Hippozootic, Hoppo Grippe, Catarrhal fever, Typhoid Laryngitis, Lung fever, Hippo malaria, Epizooty, Equine influenza, Hippic distemper and Equine catarrhal affection. Out of this assortment Patentkippics may select the correct terms.

A fellow says: Going to Santa Cruz the other day I saw a young man leaning over the railing of the upper deck, and with considerable violence giving to the winds and the sea the contents of his stomach. Just at this juncture one of the boat officials, walking briskly by, asked in a patronizing manner: "Sick, sir?"

"I don't suppose I'm doing this for fun, do you?" said the poor fellow, indignantly, as soon as he could recover his breath.

Two painters at work on a lake steamer under take pail, appropriated some of the white lead provided for their use, by tying in their overalls at the ankles and filling the space between trowsers and overalls with white lead. To reach the shore from the vessel they had to cross a plank. In doing this one stumbled and fell into the lake, sinking like a mill stone. His friend stood on shore bewailing his fate, and crying: "Oh dear! oh dear! what will become of his poor wife and children?" "What are you blubbering about," said a bystander, "don't you see they are getting ready to haul him out? He's got to rise three times!" exclaimed the painter, pulling out his purse. "I'll bet he don't come up once!"

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

Bulletin Evening Post November 18 1879

BREAD There has continued an active demand for local consumption and the interior with a fair export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Bonded Warehouse rates: Assorted Crackers 6c ₱ lb, Boston do 6½c, Butter do 8½c, Cream do 9c, Graham do 7c, Florida do 8½c, Soda do, first class 9c and second class 8½c, Santa Clara do 9c, Sugar do 12½c, Water do 8½c, Oyster do 7c, Milk Biscuit 9c, Wine do 9c, Sand Cake 10c, La Grande or Overland 9c, Jenny Lind cake 8½c, Ginger Cake 8½c, Ginger Snaps 12½c, Congress Cakes 9c, Wafer Biscuit 9c, Filet Bread, first class 9c and second class 8½c, Saloon Filet 9c, Ship Biscuit 8½c, Lemon do 9c.

BLOOD The market remains quiet. Sales of 1000 bbls Cal ustra Interior brands at current rates. We quote Inland Bonded Extra at ₱8 50@8 87½ and superfine at ₱8 00@8 12½; Interior and Oregon brands Extra at ₱7 50@7 75 in bbl ₱ 100 lbs.

WHEAT The market has remained quiet but at unchanged rates during the week, the receipts showing a falling off. Sales aggregate 30 000 sks for fair to choice at ₱1 50 @1 62½ the latter price for choice Santa Clara. Quotable at the close at ₱1 40@1 48 for dark smut, bright do ₱1 50 @1 55, choice shipping and milling ₱1 60 ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to day at 10s 6d for average, Club 10s@10s 3d, a decline of 3d ₱ cental since our last weekly summary.

RYE The market has remained steady with a fair demand since our last weekly review. Sales of three 30,000 sks at ₱1 12½@1 20 ₱ 100 lbs for shot and bay which is the range at the close.

OATS The demand has ruled fair at unchanged rates during the past week. About 3000 sks fair to choice sold at ₱1 00@1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs which is the range at the close.

HAY The receipts have been free during the past week with a good demand. Quotable at the close at ₱10@12 for ordinary to choice ₱ ton.

BRAN Quotable at ₱1 25@1 30 ₱ ton for carge lots.

HORN We quote the range for new crop at ₱1 40@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS The market has remained steady and the following are the current rates: White Limas, 3½@3¾c and Pink 3@3½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES The receipts have been free with a good demand since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at ₱1 25@1 50; Carolina ₱1 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS Quotable at ₱2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

DRIED FRUIT Market quiet at 6c ₱ 100 lbs.

DRIED WHEAT Market quiet at 6c ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS Quotable as follows: Canary 3½c; Flax, 6c; and Mustard 10@12c ₱ lb.

HIDES The market remains steady. Sales of 1940 California dry usual selection at 11½@10c; 1100 salted at 9@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW Market steady; quotable at 6½@7c ₱ lb.

WOOL The market has shown considerable activity since our last weekly review, sales approximating 400 000 lbs at rates lately current. At the close, however, a firmer feeling exists and prices demanded are from 2@3c ₱ lb. higher owing to the stiffening of the New York market which has been caused by the loss of stock by the Boston fire.

FRUITS We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; Limes, $12 ₱ M; Cherries 6@10c ₱ lb; Gooseberries 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots 6@8c ₱ lb; Figs 2@4c ₱ lb; Peaches 6@10c ₱ lb; Grapes 1½ @2c ₱ lb; Bananas 2@4 ₱ bunch; Quinces $3 ₱ box; Malaga Lemons $10 ₱ box; Oranges $3 ₱ M; Pomegranates $1 ₱ 100.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE Fresh Butter continues in good supply for common to fair qualities; choice fresh scarce. Eggs are steady. Cheese firm 12c quote:

Dozens California fresh roll 30@32c for ordinary to fair; extra do 34c; Rahin 30@32½c; Eastern Rahin as dairy, to fair 10@12½c; choice 13½@15½c.

Cheese California 10@10c; Eastern 12@12c.

Extra California 21½c ₱ dozen; Eastern 20c; Oregon 20@22c.

GUIDE MEDIA The following are the jobbing quotations:

Dairy California 10@11c ₱ lb; Oregon 10c; Eastern do 20@22c.

Dairy California 10@12c; Eastern sugar cured Breakfast 12@12½c; do clear 12@12c.

Ham California 14@16c; Oregon none in market; Eastern in tes 11½@12c; do in cases, 10@10½c; do in bags 13@13½c.

EGGS MEDIA The market has remained firm without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

Duck Duck fleet quality, 0@0½c; second do 0@0½c; third do 0½@0½c ₱ lb.

Veal 8 1 0@10c ₱ lb.

Mutton 8 1 0½c ₱ lb.

Lamb 6@8c ₱ lb.

Prime Dressed grain fed 0@0½c; on foot grain fed 0½@0c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME The supplies here have been liberal with a fair demand at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

Dupes Hens large ₱1@1 50; Spring Chickens ₱4@4 00; Roosters ₱0@5 00 ₱ dozen.

Ducks Tame at ₱3@10 ₱ dozen.

Geese Tame at ₱1@2@10 ₱ doz.

Turkeys Alive 10@0c; Dressed 0@0c ₱ lb.

Quail ₱1 00@4 ₱ doz.

Rabbits Wild ₱1 00@4 ₱ doz.

Hares ₱0@2 00 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

EGGS Large 30@0 each.

CHICKENS Large 10c each.

DUCKS Tame ₱1 each.

HARE 12½c each.

RABBITS 10½c each.

TURKEYS Tame ₱4 00@6 ₱ doz.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Side Series of the United States Coast Survey.

The heights are reckoned from the level of average low water. When the time is not given a dash is inserted. It is after noon and when in italics a.m. P.M. is understood.

Day of Month	High Water A.M. Time	High Water A.M. Ht.	High Water P.M. Time	High Water P.M. Ht.	Low Water A.M. Time	Low Water A.M. Ht.	Low Water P.M. Time	Low Water P.M. Ht.
16	0 14	5.1	11 40	5.0	5 30	1.5	0 10	0.6
17	1 04	5.0	0 13	5.0	6 24	1.5	0 53	0.6
18	1 50	4.9	0 47	5.0	7 13	1.5	1 36	0.6
19	2 30	4.8	1 20	5.0	7 58	1.5	2 13	0.6
20	3 06	4.7	1 50	5.0	8 40	1.5	2 50	0.6
21	3 40	4.6	2 20	5.0	9 20	1.5	3 25	0.6
22	4 13	4.5	2 50	5.0	9 58	1.5	4 00	0.6
23	4 45	4.4	3 20	5.0	10 35	1.5	4 35	0.6

SUN—November 18.

Sun rises ..... 6 30 | Sun sets 4 56

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, Oct. 6th, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A M (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. O. Chico, Reno, Clarion and Omaha.

7.15 A M (Daily) Cal P B B Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P M (Sundays excepted) S P and N P R B Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P M (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Cal P B B Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P M (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland). Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 a m, 12 00, 1 00, 3 00, 3 30, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, and 11 30 p m. (9 00, 11 00 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Broadway (for San Francisco) 7 30, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 a m, 1 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00 and 10 00 p m.

Leave Oakland 7 30, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00, and 11 30 a m, 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 p m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 9 00 and 11 30 a m, 1 00, 3 00, 5 00 and 7 00 p m. (7 00, 11 30 and 5 00 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Barwards (for San Francisco) 7 45, 9 00 and 10 45 a m, and 3 00 p m.

Leave Fruit Vale, 7 30, 9 00, 9 00 and 11 00 a m, 1 00, 3 00 and 5 00 p m.

✦ Except Sundays. J. H. GUILLEMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. oct

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 6th, 1879, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco for Redwood, Gallinas City and Way Stations at 9.30 A M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 3.30 and 11.30 P M.

Sundays at 8.00 P M | Sundays excepted

FREIGHT TRAINS Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 7.15 A M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1.00 P M.

A. N. TOWNE, Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.

H. WILLIAMS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP

CALIFORNIA,

For Cape St. Lucas, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz,

IS POSTPONED

Until Monday, November 18,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, leaving San Francisco weekly. Steamships

J. L. STEPHENS,
ORIFLAMME,
AJAX,

Connecting with Steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and O and C R R for Oregon; O R R for through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. ROBBIE, Agent, No. 417 Sansome street.

apr 11

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION TO TOMALES AND OLEMA.

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS Steamer

MONTEREY,

MORTELSON, Commander

At Washington street wharf, will leave for Tomales every TUESDAY, at 9 o'clock P M.

Returning will leave Tomales every WEDNESDAY evening, and GOODALL, NELSON & PERKINS

jan 14